ANCE ASKED OF GERMANY

Points Out Irrelevancy of Wilhelmstrasse's Plea and Says Nation Will Look for Safety of Its Citizens-Can not Admit Right to Endanger Passengers on Belligerent Ships.

to Germany, made public for publication Friday morning, formally asks the Imperial government for assurances that measures hereafter will be adopted to safeguarding American lives and American ships on the high seas. The alternative in case of re-

fusal is not stated. It was this note to which William Jennings Bryan refused to attach his signature, resigning instead his portfolio of state, thereby precipitating a dramatic cabinet crisis. Robert Lansing, secretary of state ad interim, signed the communication which went forth with the approval of President Wilson and his entire cabinet.

document, which renews representations made in the American note of May 15 after the Lusitania was torpedoed and sunk. The German government, it is declared, "must have been misinformed" when they assumed that the Lusitania carried guns, as official information is at hand to corroborate the original contention of the Washington government—that the Lusitania was an unarmed passenger ship which, since it did not resist capture, could not be sunk without transferring passengers and crew to a place of safety.

The communication informs Ger-many that it is "on the principle of humanity as well as on the law founded upon this principle that the tunity is given to Germany to submit any evidence that American officials did not execute their tasks thoroughly in inspecting the Lusitania before she sailed, but the cardinal fact that the liner was given no warning and made no resistance and was primarily a passenger-ship-the American government claims, throws into the background any special circumstances of detail" and lifts the cause "out of the class of ordinary subjects of diplomatic discussion or of international

controversy. The text of the American rejoinder to the German government's reply to the note following the sinking of the Lusitania:

The secretary of state ad interim to the American ambassador at Ber-

Department of State "Washington, June 9, 1915. "American Ambassador, Berlin You are instructed to deliver textual llowing note to the minister

of foreign affairs: "In compliance with your Excellency's request I did not fail to transmit to my government immediately upon their receipt your note of May 28, in reply to my note of May 15, and your supplementary note of June 1, setting forth the conclusions so far as reached by the Imperial government concerning the attacks on the American steamers Cushing and Gulflight. I am now instructed by my government to communicate the fol-

"The government of the United States notes with gratification the full recognition by the Imperial German government, in discussing the cases of the Cushing and the Gulflight, of the freedom of all parts of the open sea to neutral ships, and the frank willingness of the Imperial German government to acknowledge and meet its liability where the fact of attack upon neutral ships which have not been-guilty of any hostile act by German aircraft or vessels of war is satisfactorily established; and the government of the United States will in due course lay before the Imperial German government, as it requests, full information concerning the attack on the steamer Cushing.

Sinking of the Falaba. "With regard to the sinking of the steamer Falaba, by which an American citizen lost his life, the government of the United States is surprised to find the Imperial government contending that an effort on the part of a merchantman to escape capture and secure assistance alters the obligation of the officer seeking to make the capture in respect of the safety of the lives of those on board the merchantman, although the vessel had ceased her attempts to escape when torpedoed.

"These are not new circumstances; they have been in the minds of statesmen and of international jurists throughout the development of a naval warfare, and the government of the United States does not understand that they have ever been held to alter the principles of humanity upon which it has insisted. Nothing but actual forcible resistance or continued efforts to escape by flight when ordered to stop for the purpose of visit on the part of the merchantman has ever been held to forfeit the

lives of her passengers or crew. The government of the United States, however, does not understand that the Imperial German government is seeking in this case to relieve itself of liability, but only intends to set forth the circumstances which led the commander of the submarine to allow himself to be hurried into the course which he took.

Outfit of Lusitania. "Your Excellency's note in discussing the loss of American lives resulting from the sinking of the steamship Lusitania adverts at some length to certain information which the Imperial German government has received with regard to the character

(Continued on last page.)

British Ship Hit Without Warning. The Glasgow steamer Stratchcarron was torpedoed without warning and the crew was brought to Cardiff by a passing steamer Friday. The vessel was 2,807 tons, and is understood to have just entered the government service.

Bryan to Stump Kentucky.

It was announced late Friday afternoon that William Jennings Bryan was going to Kentucky and stump that state for prohibition. The campaign will embrace a tour of seventy

JINGOES CHANGE ATTITUDE, SAYS BRYAN ON FRIDAY

cation at Position of Several

"Jingo Editors." Former Secretary of State Bryan Friday issued a statement he termed change in the tone of the press regarding the American note to Ger-

many. The statement follows: "I am glad to note the change in the tone of the press in regard to the note to Germany. From the time the papers began to publish forecasts down to yesterday, the jingo editors have been predicting that the mat-ter would be dealt with 'great firmness,' that Germany would be told that there must be no more delay in The United States in its latest note the acceptance of this country's demands, etc.

"Instead of waiting until the note was issued they put their own construction upon it in advance and colored it to suit their own purposes. It is a relief to find the papers now emphasizing the friendly tone of the note and pointing out that it does not necessarily mean.

"Something has been gained if the warrior journalists at last realize that the country does not want war, but that, on the contrary, it will support the president in his efforts to find a peaceful solution of the difficult problem raised by the use of the Friendly terms characterize the submarine against merchantmen."

The former secretary, in giving out his formal statement, supplemented it with the following anecdote: A congressman replying to a jingo speech, ecently said:

"'While I am personally against war, I am in favor of the country hav-ing what it wants. If the country wants war let it have war, but let it first find out if the country does want war. If it becomes necessary to ascertain the sentiments of the country. suggest that a ballot be taken; let those who want war vote for war and those opposed to war vote against it and let the vote be taken with the understanding that those who vote for war will enlist for war and that those who vote against war will not United States must stand. An oppor- be called upon untl after those who want war have exhausted their eforts.

"I still believe," added Mr. Bryan, in the right of the people to rule, and think the congressman's suggestion might insure deliberate action on the part of the voters.'

of the first to enlist. "I do not want to talk about war, but on one occasion I enlisted to defend my country this country. on the first day war was declared, he replied.

ASK NOTE TO ENGLAND

North Carolina Congressman Urger

Representative Webb of North o send promptly a note to Great Britain covering the general subject of neutral rights as affected by the blockade of the allies. Mr. Webb and Both Have Equal Rights. ther Southern members of congress. in whose behalf he spoke, feel that the cotton interests have suffered un-

justifiably as a result of the embargo. No comment was made at the president told Mr. Webb, but the latter advised friends later that Mr. Wilson had promised early action.
The president, it is known, has had tage of being able to export it. under consideration for some time a note to be sent to Great Britain urging a compliance with the requests of the United States as expressed in its protest of March thirty to Great Britain and France against the op-

erations of the blockade on commerce in con-contraband articles consigned but it could not have been otherwise through neutral countries. Mr. Bryan and some other men bers of the cabinet strongly urged the president to send the note at the same time the American communication of May thirteen went forward to ternational law during the war, be-Germany concerning submarine war- cause every change suggested is disfare. While the president believed the note should be sent, he did not hink it wise to complicate the situa- the effect it will have upon the con-

fication of what the position of the German government would be to- defended their position on the ground lecision, however, has been dependent upon the gathering of data con-cerning seizures and detentions of American ships, and it is said to be entirely possible that the note may go forward before the reply is received to the American note sent to Ger-

nany.

INTERNED OFFICERS SKIPPED Germans on Eitel Friedrich Have Left

Country, It is Believed.

Lieut. Brauer and "certain men of he crew" of the German commerce aider Prin Eitel Friedrich, who left the ship before she was formally inerned, and have not returned to the Norfolk navy yard, are believed to have left the country. Customs Collector Hamilton at Norfolk made this report Friday to the treasury depart-

partment, to which Collector Hamilton's report was referred.

had not been interned, but Collector Hamilton understood he had the word of Capt. Thierichens that none feel it my duty to make to them. of his officers or men would leave the vicinity of Newport News while the status of the cruiser was in suspense.

Note to Great Britain Delayed. The state department at Washington Friday afternoon officially announced that the note intended to be ence with American commerce to neutral ports would be delayed for some ime.

\$45,000,000 War Order Turned Down The Phoenix Foundry of Louisville. Ky., Friday rejected a forty-five-million-dollar order for ammunition to be furnished the allies. Unability to procure enough powder and fuses is as to method not as to purpose. necessitated this action.

Tells Wilson He is Wrong.

MUST HELP WILSON BRYAN MAKES PLEA HOW FORTS LOOKED

GERMAN-AMERICANS

Former Secretary Praises Neutrality Policy of President -Thinks Germany Should Give in to Requests and Asks German-Americans to Trust President in His Dealings.

William J. Bryan Friday night issued an appeal addressed to "the man government to persuade it not to ternational stress. take any steps that would lead in the direction of war.

the portfolio of secretary of state. On Wednesday he gave out an explanation of why he left the cabinet to execution." rather than sign the last American regarding the note to Germany.

Mr. Bryan's statement follows: "June 11, 1915. "To the German-Americans: Per-

low American citizens in whose pa- en into ploughshares." triotism he has entire confidence. It s natural that in a contest between nations your sympathies should be with the country of your birth.

this is true; it would be a reflection er secretary says he will be ready to on May 2, to Jaroslow, which was upon you if it were not true. Do not rest his case. upon you if it were not true. Do not the sons of Great Britain sympathize with their mother country? Do not the sons of France sympathize with theirs? Is not the same true of Russia and of Italy? Why should it not Mr. Bryan was reminded of the be true of those who are born in Gersuggestion of some of his friends many or Austria? The trouble is that in case of war he would be one that the extremists on both sides have mistaken a natural attachment felt for birthplace for disloyalty to

"The president has been unjustly criticised by the partisans of both sides-the very best evidence of his neutrality. If he had so conducted the government as to wholly please either side it would excite not only astonishment but misgivings, for partisans can not give an unbiased judgment; they will of necessity look at the question from their own point of view, giving praise or blame accord-Carolina has arged President Wilson ing as the fact, regardless of its real

purchase ammunition in the United sentence. States, the allies, because of their

"It is unfortunate that partisan supporters of Germany should have overlooked the legal requirements of the situation and have thus misunderstood the position of the administration. The administration's position has not only been perfectly neutral, without a palpable and intentional violation of the rules governing neutrality.

"This government is not at liberty to materially change the rules of incussed, not upon its merits as an abstract proposition, but according to ion further until there was a claritest. Those who wanted to lay an embargo upon the shipments of arms

strange that they could have overlooked the fact that the only way in helping one side to overcome the other.

Same Rule Applied.

"While the attacks made upon the resident by the extremists of both sides were very unjust, it was equally unjust to subject the patriotism of those who took sides. I feel well enough acquainted with the European-born American to believe that in a war between this country and any European power the naturalized citizens from that country would be as quick to enlist as native-born citizens.

"As I am now speaking to German-Americans I am glad to repeat in public what I have often said in private, and would have said in public before but for the fact that it would not have been proper for one

"First. If any of them have ever good faith.

in a moment of passion or excitement suspected the president of lack of neutrality or lack of friendship toward the German government and the German people, let that thought be forgotten, never again to be recalled. have, since my resignation, receivsent to Great Britain regarding seiz- ed numerous telegrams from Ger-Excellency expresses the fear that ure of American cargoes and interfer- man-Americans and German-American societies commending my action; I think the senders of these telegrams understand my position, but that no one may mistake it let me re-

> "The president is not only desirous of peace, but he hopes for it, and he has adopted the methods which he thinks most likely to contribute toward peace. My difference from him and my utterances since resigning have been intended to crystalize public sentiment in support of his efforts "I believe you are wrong and that to maintain peace, or, to use a famil-

state it.

RENEWS REQUEST FOR ASSUR- Former Secretary Expresses Gratifi- BRYAN DEFENDS PRESIDENT TO SAYS FORCE IN DIPLOMACY IN- CORRESPONDENT DESCRIBES EF- HOPED BRYAN WOULD CHANGE Villa's Reply is Also on the Way But **EVITABLY LEADS TO WAR** FECT OF BOMBARDMENT

EXPLAINS HIS OPINION

suasion and Love in Dealing With International Questions-Asks no Mercy if He Has Done Wrong and is Willing to Take Punishment.

William Jennings Bryan, in an appeal addressed "to the American peoderman-Americans" urging them to ple," Thursday night asks them to id in maintaining peace between the hear him before they pass sentence ent in Galicia: United States and the fatherland by on his laying down the portfolio of exerting their influence with the Ger- secretary of state in the midst of in-

Confident that the public will credit him with honorable intentions, Mr. With this statement Mr. Bryan ex- Bryan frankly says that good inten- the various stages of couriers, telepects to end for the present his efforts to lay before the public the sit- public verdict is against him he asks uation which caused him to resign no mercy, asserting that men in public life must be "willing to hear any deserved punishment from ostracism manek surrendered to the Russians

note to Germany regarding subma-rine warfare: Thursday he issued an which he refused to sign, as conappeal to "the American people" to forming to the "old system" of dipstand for persuasion rather than for lomatic standards, precedents for Bavarian force in asserting right under inter- which "are written in characters of national law, and Friday he made a blood upon almost every page of hubrief statement expressing gratificaman history," and characterizing of forts practically dismantled from tion at what he termed a change of himself as a champion of the new the blowing up by the Austrians in Mr. Bryan would leave the cabinet. tion on the part of "jingo editors" system-persuasion, instead of force -and as "an humble follower of the Prince of Peace," the former secre- the German and Austrian heavy artiltary of state pleads for the United lery, wherein the Austrian 30.5 motor States to lead the world "out of the mortars and the Austrian skoda 42's mit me to address a word to you as black night of war into the light of were big factors, rewon the Galician one American citizen speaking to fel- that day 'when swords shall be beat-

Mr. Bryan will issue another statement, an appeal, he says, to "Geryour fatherland and other European man-Americans." The nature of this appeal he would not discuss. But with the issuance of the third state-"It is no cause for censure that ment since his resignation the formrest his case.

> clared. The statement, entitled by the former secretary as "The Real Isle," is

"Of course, I shall always be ready

as follows: note to Germany-the note which it would have been my official duty to sign had I remained secretary of state. I ask you to sit in judgment orable motives, but that is not enough.

"Good intentions could not atone a subject and under such circum- in the work of burial, carrying their Bryan and the latter came over from demands. The recent stand taken by hold the Wilson policies. for a mistake at such a time, on such stances. If your verdict is against dead comrades in blankets to graves. icter, helps or hurts the side me, I ask no mercy; I desire none if

"The fact that the administration be prepared to accept without com- on their faces, others with blank Germany a provision for reference of has received more criticism from Ger- plaint any condemnation which his eyes staring heavenward and their at least some phases of the issues at man-Americans than from those in own errors may bring upon him; he faces turned coal black by the torrid stake to an international arbitration sympathy with the allies is due to must be willing to bear any deserved sun. the fact that while both sides are at punishment from ostracism to execu-White House concerning what the liberty under international law, to tion. But hear me before you pass badly wounded Russians were still have canvassed the matter thorough-

Agree in Purpose. "The president and I agree in purhe dispute which has arisen between fast as possible. the United States and Germany. We not only desire it, but with equal ferconcilably as to the means for securing it. If it were merely a personal little moment, for all the presumptions that go with power and authority. He is your president: I am a private citizen without office or titlebut one of the hundred million of in-

habitants.

"But the real issue is not between rely for yindication wholly upon the strength of the position taken. "Among the influence which governments employ in dealing with each wards the United States. His final that it would hasten peace, but it is other there are two which are preeminent and antagonistic-force and persuasion. Force speaks with firmwhich such action on our part could ness and acts through the ultimatum; investigation and depends upon nego

hasten peace would have been by persuasion employs argument, courts tiations. Force represents the old system—the system that must pass right we went up toward Fort No. 10 away; persuasion represents the new system-the system that has been growing for nineteen hundred years. In the old system war is the chief cornerstone-war which at its best is little better than war at its worst; the new system contemplates a uni-versal brotherhood established through the uplifting power of exam-

Old Standards.

"If I correctly interpret the note to Germany it conforms to the standards of the old system rather than to miles the forty-two-centimetre guns, popular with them. the rules of the new, and I cheerfully with incredible accuracy, and thirty gation at the instance of the state de- so improbable a supposition can was Austria's firmness that dictated tained twenty Russians. in regard to German-Americans is an peace an ddenied responsibility for introduction to an appeal which I the war, and it is only charitable that in Belgium and in front of Rheims hope for universal peace. we should credit all of them with and was present at artillery duels in

> sought it according to the rules of the rules of the heavy arm in that of his associate and led neutral shipping during the war. firmness would give the best assur-ance of the maintenance of peace and, Against this the Russians were help-were to lunch.
>
> The German prize rules now are in the possession of the state department ance of the maintenance of peace and, faithfully following precedent, they less, the effect of their own artillery went so near the fire that they were, on the German positions appearing bers of the cabinet were hopeful that one after another, sucked into the contest.

"Never before have the frightful (Continued on last page.)

Austrian Submarine Sinks Cruiser.

The Austrians claim to have destroyed a British cruiser with a submarine thirty miles off St. Jean Medua, in the Adriatic, according to reports received at Innsbruck Friday. Amur, according to semi-official dis-

Tore up Great Holes in Country Surrounding Fortress, Which is Now of Little Value Because of Extensive Destruction

The New York World publishes the ollowing dispatch from Karl H. Von Wugand, the famous war correspond-

fore this dispatch will get through "After four months of desperate

resistance by the Austro-Hungarian forces the garrison under Gen. Kuson March 22 with many thousands of Interpreting the American note to prisoners; but hunger and disease were the real victors. Yesterday Przemysl was stormed and fell into the hands of the combined German and Austro-Hungarian forces, with several thousand Russians as prisoners and with the girdle March and the present bombardment "The overwhelming superiority of

> mortars and the Austrian skoda 42's paper men but later he rescinded the fortress and is largely responsible for its taking in what amounted to only replies to questions were quick and three days of real besieging. In fact, it can be said that strategically Przemysł fell at Tarnow on May 2.

"From Tarnow, where the Prussian Guard, under Prince Eitel Friedrich, broke through the Russian lines Mackensen had covered ninety miles of course, I shall always be ready and had fought daily. Between Jathink it necessary, Mr. Bryan delared.

Russians fought from trench to hundred yards. Five miles from Przemysl we came upon scenes of the last two days of fighting, where the now have before you the text of the Bavarians and Silesians stormed the Along the road here and there dead Germans and Russians were jumbled up in rifle pits.

"On a little rise to the left near sians lay in small heaps where they had been mowed down by machine tions directed at him. guns and shrapnel. "Russian prisoners were engaged

have acted unwisely.

the dead were scattered in single Bryan resumed his pleadings with of state, who, I believe, is obsessed cepting Mr. Bryan's resignation in remaining the pairs and in threes and fours on the the president that there be incor- with the idea of being the greatest gard to the secretary of state's loyal cording to his conscience, but, how- green grass, some doubled up as if porated in the note which the presi- peace evangelist." ever conscientiously he acts, he must they had died in agony, some lying

"Further up the ridge a number of lying on the field in the blazing sun. and it requires no imagination to conjure their sufferings. The Ger- that these issues did not justify the pose; we desire a peaceful solution of mans were removing the wounded as

"At the edge of a green field on both sides of the road where death's vor we pray for it, but we differ irre- targets were lying, more than a score dent in its broader aspects-that of of barefooted women and children, each with one or two cows on ropes, difference it would be a matter of were pasturing the animals, lending whose rights had been outraged by a lowing the presentation of his resiga peaceful, pastoral touch to a scene tions are on his side—the presump- where a few hours before battle rag-

bundles of dirty looking clothes dotting the green were men, and that the moving figures, one at each end letter to be sent to the president tenpersons; it is between systems, and of a blanket, were dragging the dead to holes in the ground. "When, four hours later, I repass-

ed the field the wounded were removed, the dead buried and searching squads were picking up rifles and stacking them in pyramids, which dotted the fields like shocks of grain, all with German characteristic economy and thoroughness, even to the Germany. picking up of every cartridge clip. "Turning through a village on the

German and Austrian heavy artillery, as at Tarnow. "On the heights at Tarnow the

that human nerve could not stand. "Firing from a distance of nine

like pinpricks in comparison. Forts Mr. Lane could induce the secretary 10 and 11 and the connecting works of state to withdraw his resignation. received the concentrated fire from That he failed establishes a new rec-

the big guns. "Coming into Przemysl I passed He usually succeeds. wo skoda forty-twos and two huge cannon, apparently twenty or twenty- state department, Secretary Lane refive feet long, of the coast defense paired to the White House and talk-

ed six feet of cement walls, which "But remember, that when I use like to say that we are short of am-

UP TO LAST MINUTE

DEFENCES ARE WRECKED TRIED TO CONVINCE HIM

Commoner Urges Adoption of Per- Huge German and Austrian Guns President Shows Deep Feeling Over Determination of his Secretary-Met Him and Argued Points Involved in Effort to Reach Common

> President Wilson by his every deep feeling over Secretary Bryan's weeks the once powerful fortress of Przemysl has fallen, brief news of which will reach the world love. apart on the kind of a note to be sent to Germany.

Ever since last Friday, when he began to feel that his views and those of Mr. Bryan could not be reconciled, the president has made no secret of his sorrow to his closest advisers. Sunday he called at the home of Secretary Tumulty to discuss the situation. Since then he saw Secretary Bryan several times and did his utmost to win him over to his point During a conference the two had

at the White House Monday, however, it became finally evident that Not wishing to be questioned about the situation, the president directed Secretary Tumulty to cancel his regu-lar Tuesday conference with news-

order, and saw them. At the con-

ference, he looked careworn and his

Immediately after the cabinet meeting the president went to the White House, taking Secretary Tumulty with him. He talked little on the way but several times referred to Mr. Bryan and his high regard for him.

The genial smile and cheery tone with which the president usually meets the newspaper representatives at the White House were not in evitrench, which were located every few dence when he faced the inquisitorial battery of more than two-score of reporters before the cabinet meeting Tuesday morning.

The expression of his face was grim from the mouth and eyes indicative of deep concern. The tone in which he addressed the pencil brigade in answer to a fusillade of questions was than to share responsibility for it. I Fort No. 11, where the Russians ream sure you will credit me with hon-

Following the cabinet meeting Monday the president sent for Mr. "On the way toward Fort No. 10 with his chief for an hour. Mr. dent had decided should be sent to commission

> The president is understood ly with the secretary. He is represented as having expressed the belief application of the principles of arbitration, but more direct treatment. He urged Mr. Bryan to study the problem confronting him as presi-

the United States, owed to the people

foreign power. the counsel of his chief and to have not sufficient to justify him in with-"So peaceful was the scene before spent a goodly portion of the night drawing his resignation. us that it was difficult to believe the in deciding which road he should "It is true," said Mr. take. There is reason to believe that I saw the final draft of the note just before he retired he had drafted the dering his resignation. This he dis- had no knowledge of this change at patched to the president so that the time my resignation was tenderlatter received it a full half hour before the gathering of the other members of the cabinet and immediately following his conference with the sufficient, in my judgment, to justify newspaper men, at which he urged them to refrain from speculation con- my resignation. As Germany had

It was apparent to the members of the cabinet who had assembled that apply the principle of the peace treathe president was greatly depressed and met two wagon loads of wounded by some occurrence. He talked earand met two wagon loads of wounded coming from the fort. Reaching the nestly with Secretary McAdoo before note?" Mr. Bryan was asked. growing, all too slowly, it is true, but girdle of forts, which was adjoined the cabinet met, and the latter was by redoubts and trenches, we saw a in the private telephone room for ten repetition of the terrible effect of minutes, presumably urging Mr. Bryan to come over and withdraw

his resignation. The president's announcement that German and Austrian artillery had the secretary of state had tendered simply crushed in the Russian front his resignation called for no explanawith the weight of metal and had tion as to the causes, but there were turned the heights into an inferno genuine expressions of regret from all of the members because Mr. Bryan has always been personally

Up to the time that Mr. Bryan apadmit that it is abundantly supported by precedents—precedents written in characters of blood upon almost every three up huge craters. The edges of there is reason to believe that the three up huge craters. The edges of there is reason to believe that the Special agents of the department position to use of war between namely, that in case of war between the United States and Germany—if sation at the instance of the state described by the United States and Germany—if was Austria's firmness that dictated the way large tracers. The edges of these craters often overlapped, and many were used for graves. One consider his action and withdraw his was Austria's firmness that dictated taken to school the department to which Collector Hemilatory and the instance of the state described by the collector Hemilatory and the instance of the state described by the collector Hemilatory and the instance of the state described by the collector Hemilatory and the collector be considered — German-Americans the ultimatum against Servia which told me that at Gorlice 600 German resignation. He sat in his accustomwould be as prompt to enlist and as set the world at war. Every ruler and Austrian guns concentrated on ed place at the right of the presi-It appears that Brauer and the men faithful to the flag as any other por- now participating in the unparalleled the Russian position and kept up a dent, and repeated much that he had were not on parole because the ship tion of our people. What I have said conflict has proclaimed his desire for rapid fire for more than two hours. said at the meeting on Friday and a Even when the cabinet meeting

the Argonne, in East Prussia and on broke up. Secretary Lane, who is "They desired peace, but they the Rawka, near Warsaw, but never gifted in the way of stroking down sought it according to the rules of saw anything like the wholesale persons with grievances, linked his The president and the other mem-

ord for the secretary of the interior. When Mr. Bryan returned to the

type, mounted on trucks drawn by ed with the president for some time. mense motor traction engines.
"One 42 shell struck the edge of car, accompanied by Dr. Grayson, and

CARRANZA MAKES ANSWER TO WILSON'S STATEMENT

Has Not Yet Been Officially Received in Washington.

President Wilson has before him the first reply to his recent statement regarding Mexico. It consisted of a lengthy "proclamation to the people" issued Friday by Gen. Carranza, as serting the right of the Constitutionalist government to recognition by the United States and other foreign

powers. Lack of recognition is declared to be the one difficulty remaining in the way of restoring constitutional government in Mexico, and the statement asserts: "At this time we believe ourselves to be in a position to overcome word and act Tuesday showed his this last difficulty because the Constituoianalist government is now actually in possesion of sovereignty and the legitimate exercise of sovereignty in the essential condition, which should be taken into account when deciding upon recognition of a government." Gen. Villa's answer also reached Washington, but was not delivered at

the state department. Until it is presented the Villa agency declined to make public the text. Department officials declined to comment on the abstract of the Villa statement carried in press dispatches, or upon a copy of a letter from Villa to Carranza, also received at the agency, which urges that differences be forgotten, and suggests a personal meeting between the two leaders to arrange for co-operation and restoration of peace.

SHOULD HAVE OUIT SOONER, SAYS TILLMAN OF BRYAN

Senator Believes American People are Back of President as Never Before.

United States Senator Benjamin R Tillman of South Carolina, visiting Thomas A. Edison at his laboratory at West Orange, N. J., last week, asserted that his friend, William J. Bryan, should have resigned long ago as secretary of state. "I was startled when I learned of

since he first became so well known would not have respected Mr. Wilson at Chicago, I do believe he should if he had followed any other course have resigned before. It was only than that which was outlined in the and careworn, the lines radiating natural in view of the great war in note to Germany. He believed, how-Europe that this government, as a ever, that the president respected him neutral nation, would be called upon for the position he had assumed in to take measures to protect her citi-zens and merchantmen on the high This brought from the president a zens and merchantmen on the high

seas. "Germany is like a man fighting Mr. Bryan said that he believed for air. She can't afford to yield be that he could help Mr. Wilson more cause she is fighting for her life, and by outside work than by remaining as the United States is in the position a member of the cabinet. He gave where she can't afford to lessen her some explanation of a desire to upthe president it was expected would In reply the president repeated lead to a difference with the secretary what he had said in his letter, acthe state department and remained the president it was expected would

FINAL DRAFT OF OUR NOTE TONED DOWN, SAYS BRYAN

Important Charge Nade, But Not Sufficient to Justify His Withdrawal of Resignation.

Former Secretary Bryan, who re signed rather than sign the second note to Germany, issued another the patriotic duty he, as president of statement Saturday declaring that the note was materially revised foloreign power.

Mr. Bryan seems to have followed averred, softened the note, but was

"It is true," said Mr. Bryan, "that before my resignation took effect, but it contained an important change. ed and accepted.

"This change, while very much softening the note, was not, however, me in asking permission to withdraw cerning the contents of his note to suggested arbitration, I felt that we could not do less than reply to this offer by expressing a willingness to ties to the case."

"What was the change in th

GERMAN NAVAL ORDERS QUOTED IN FIRST NOTE

plied.

Wilson Used Phrase Employed by Tentons in Instructing Com. manders in August.

The reference made by President Wilson in his first note to Germany regarding the sinking of the Lusi-tana, to the "humane and enlightened attitude hitherto assumed by the Imperial German government in matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas." was based, it was learned Saturday, upon the instructions of August 3, 1914, which the German government sent to its naval commanders.

man attitude over the treatment of and perhaps will figure specially in future diplomatic correspondence of the subject of the Lusitania, should there be no breach of relations. While no mention is made in the rules of submarine warfare, the extent and method of the exercise of the right of search and the stoppage of ships is prescribed with precision and provision is made for the safety

The president's purpose was to show a complete change of the Ger-

Swedish Steamer Sunk. Thursday night by a torpedo.

of passengers and crew.

in his farewell interview with the phrase 'peace with honor,' I do president.

| Dut remember, that when I use like to say that we are short of amments. One shell landed back of the phrase 'peace with honor,' I do munition, but it is a fact that we need president.

| Continued on last page. | The secretary and asked if he delegate with entangle to have his resignation made the president, was then sent to the Sea Friday.

| Continued on last page. | The secretary replied that he sec

WILSON AND BRYAN CLASP HANDS IN FAREWELL

BOTH SHOW AFFECTION

Ex-Secretary Explains Difference Does

Not Extend to Political Questions -No Break in Relations With Ad-

ministration - "Relations," Says Bryan, "Are Still Cordial." President Wilson and Secretary Bryan said good-bye to each other

Wednesday in the Green Room of the White House.

Mr. Bryan telephoned from the state department that he would like to pay his farewell visit as soon as possible and the president set twelvethirty-five as the time. The retiring secretary walked from

the state department to the White House. He stopped for a moment in front of the executive office building to ask if Secretary Tumulty was there and found that he had joined the president for the farewell interview. When Mr. Bryan entered the Green Room, he was greeted cordially by the president, who asked both Mr Bryan and Mr. Tumulty to be seated. There was nothing about the manner or bearing of the president and his

secretary to indicate that there had een a serious difference between them. They talked frankly and free ly for twenty minutes before the final parting words were said. The conversation veered around to the diverging positions taken by the president and Mr. Bryan over the Berman crisis. No display of feeling marked the discussion of this delicate matter, both men being calm and apparently entirely friendly. Mr. Bryan spoke particularly of his conriction that American citizens should

be warned not to take passage on

ships of Germany's enemies or other ships that carried arms and ammuni-He urged also that the Wilson administration was committed to the principle enunciated in the Bryan 'breathing spell" peace trecties. This are back of the president as never were before. While I have been a friend and follower of Mr. was a principle dear to his heart, he

cordial affirmative.

and generous attitude. He also spoke of the German situation and indicated that he was sure that Mr. Bryan had acted from conscientious motives in

leaving the cabinet. At points in the conversation it took an easy personal turn, as for example when Mr. Bryan said that he really felt relieved, now that he was free from official cares. He had slept splendidly last night, he said. Another remark of Mr. Bryan was that he had been told that the circumstances of his resignation were absolutely unique in that no bitterness was connected with it. There had been just an honest difference of opinion between the president and himself which both had recognized,

he said. In answer to a question from the president, Mr. Bryan said that he would be in Washington for two weeks at least. It was very evident, however, that he and the president did not expect to see each other during that period. The president spoke of some matters concerning South America, about which they had apparently talked previously, and Mr Bryan, in response to a request of the president, promised to prepare memoranda on the subject. He added that he was at the disposal of the state department during the rest of

his stay in Washington. As the conversation endel both the president and Mr. Bryan rose at the same moment and clasped hands. "God bless you," said the president and the Commoner together. Then Mr. Bryan turned and left the room with Mr. Tumulty. At his residence Tuesday night

no political significance to his resignation and no break in his relations with the Wilson administration or the Democratic party.
Asked if the difference which the president would, in his opinion, extend to political matters, he replied: "So far as I know, we think alike

Secretary Bryan said that there was

on those questions." In telling his interviewers that his retirement from the cabinet did not mean a political break of any sort, Mr. Bryan said slowly and thought-"No man with the president's con-

victions could have done other than

he has done, nor could I have done

otherwise. A man can only do what he believes to be right." Mr. Bryan disposed of rumors that he differences between the president and himself had partly involved the decision of Mr. Wilson to call on the Mexican factions to settle their differences or take the consequences of a positive course by this government. He said that there was no friction be-

tween the president and himself over Mexico. "Our differences." remarked Mr. Bryan, "related solely to the notes be-ween this country and Germany. There was nothing else involved." "I want to emphasize," said Mr. Bryan, "that our relations are still

(Continued on last page.) In Hands of Constitutionalists.

claims that Tuxpam is in the hands of Constitutionalist troops. Villa reports, however, dispute this. It is estimated that Villa losses at Leon were eight thousand dead, wounded

A Carrana agency report Friday

The British fishing smacks Welfare and Laurestina were attacked and sunk by Zeppelins in the North Their crews were taken into Helland in a Dutch boat.

Zeppelin Sinks Two Steamers.

the turret in Fort No. 10. The re- was driven through Rock Creek Park. London reports Friday that the sultant explosion threw the huge ar- When he returned to the White Swedish steamer Otaga was sunk and captured. mor plate top of the turret fifty feet House at 5 o'clock, he asked if there away, wrecked the turret and shatter- was any word from Mr. Bryan. When informed that the secretary saw no reason to reconsider his deciwere then stormed by one company of state had not sent any communica- sion. Friday reports Lloyd-George as making the following statement: "Hardly of Bavarians. Big shells tore huge tion or telephoned Mr. Tumulty rang The letter of acceptance, which had

"Need All Shells Can Get." A dispatch from Cardiff. Wales,